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AMERICAN SOCIALIST

OUR TICKET THIS YEAR

For President
ALLAN L. BENSON
For Vice-President
GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK

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LABOR'S OPPORTUNITY HERE! MAKE THE MOST OF IT!

Unite! Today! Force Higher Price of Blood And Sweat of Toilers

By J. L. ENGDAHL.

ABOR'S biggest opportunity is here! Let labor unite and make the most of this grand opportunity!

There were never so many workers in the land demanding more bread for their families, more hours of leisure, better conditions under which to labor.

There was never such a demand for organization on the part of the men, women and children who toil, as now.

The desire to struggle for something better is in the heart of labor, TODAY! It is a struggle full of life and hope.

* * * *

THIS struggle must be crowned with success.

It can be crowned with success because:

Never before has the army of the unemployed been thinned to its present proportions; its ranks so depleted.

Never before have the masters of industry been bidding for the brain and brawn of labor as they are doing now.

Never before has the voice of labor been as commanding as now; sounded so threatening to the ears of the master class.

* * * *

LABOR must make a big step in advance now because:

When the war is over, as it soon must be, the hordes of the hopeless will leave the shores of Europe and come to the United States looking for jobs, to compete in the labor market.

When the war is over the munitions industry will collapse, hundreds of thousands of workers will be thrown out of employment, the unemployed army will be recruited again to its full strength; the workers will be bidding against each other for the jobs.

When the war is over the millions of soldiers in Europe will return to their jobs across the sea, and there will be no call for the products of American labor.

* * * *

THE LABOR situation in this country today is the product of 21 months of bloody slaughter in Europe. In the early months of the war, the skilled labor needed in the munitions plants demanded and received increased wages. The eight hour day was won almost over night, especially by the machinists, where previous years of unremitting struggle had not brought it about.

* * * *

WORKERS were drawn to the war industry from other industries. The opportunity to fight and win grew and grew. Note the rebellion of labor in the Pittsburgh district. See the thousands leaving the gates of the International Harvester Co. and other huge corporations in Chicago and Milwaukee.

These docile battalions of labor had often been condemned and reviled for their servility to their masters. Now they are in revolt.

There were no unemployed to take their places, no freshly arrived hordes of immigrants from Europe hungry for jobs. Labor went on strike and factories and mills closed. The solidarity of labor was irresistible.

* * * *

LABOR is losing its fears and forebodings. It is willing to fight. Winter is gone. Spring is urging the mass of toil to take up the battle for its rights.

When the Milwaukee munitions manufacturer warned labor to stick to its sausages, sauerkraut and black bread, for the present prosperity would soon be a thing of the past, he was merely voicing his own fear. Labor intends to have something better.

When the Chicago money monarch, from the bottom of his granite heart, advised the workers to "Cut out the nickel shows and SAVE!" his advice fell on deaf ears.

* * * *

TAKE A look at the picture, "THE STRIKE! THE PARADE!" on this page. This is not an artist's dream. This picture was snatched from life by the film in a camera, the camera perched on top of a railroad viaduct as 10,000 striking, cheering men and women marched beneath it.

This revolt is reality. It was such reality that the big magnates of the harvester trust offered the strikers the nine hour day with 10 hours' wages the moment the strike began.

I walked with this parade for hours thru that section of Chicago where the sweat and blood of labor has been a cheap commodity upon the market.

Every city has its similar industrial hell—where the myriads of homes crouch in the shadow of towering mills, or feel the heat of blazing furnaces close by.

But the price of the sweat and blood of labor is going up. Let it mount higher and higher. Let it rise until it has absorbed all the profits of capital.

Labor's biggest opportunity is here.

Let labor everywhere unite and make the most of this grand opportunity.

Coal Miners Win As Railroad War Looms Bigger Than Ever

While the coal miners have forced the mine owners to grant concessions in the signing up of new wage scales, the great struggle on the railroads, "Eight hours work, eight hours sleep, eight hours relaxation," is nature's law, looms bigger than ever.

The United Mine Workers has just obtained concessions for the 176,000 anthracite mine workers. The hours are reduced from nine to eight and an increase in pay is granted.

Even more important in its final effect is the recognition accorded for the first time to the United Mine Workers of America. That agreement is signed in the name of that organization, where in previous years the mine barons refused to admit that it had any existence.

Continued Growth Seen.

Agreements are being reached with the soft coal mine owners that insure better working conditions and increased wages. These victories won by this great organization insures its

continued growth, leaves the way open for the organization of non-union fields and permits it to lend its aid to other workers to build up their unions.

Another chapter in labor's history is being written in blood in the Pittsburgh district where two workers have already been martyred in the struggle at the Westinghouse and other plants. Labor in the Pittsburgh district strikes and strikes again without making any seeming progress. Let us hope that the present struggle will show a big advancement of the cause of the working class in this section of the country.

Chicago faced its nineteenth strike called in the last few weeks when hundreds of men walked out in various departments at Armour's in the stock yards district. It is believed that this strike, like that at the International Harvester Co. and other big corporations will gradually grow un-

til thousands are numbered among the ranks of the strikers.

Exploiters Plead Poverty Again.

The big exploiters are enlisted the aid of the subsidized press in an effort to persuade the workers not to strike at this time. They claim they cannot pay the wages received by workers in the munitions industry. This comes with rather bad grace from the beef barons in the stockyards who have received some of the biggest war orders placed in this country. This in addition to the fact that food prices have been sent sky high in this country.

During the past week there has been organized in Chicago the American Federation of Teachers, which will start out immediately to organize all the school teachers in the nation. Organization work is now under way in a score of cities.

MUST FILE VOTES HIGHER.

Two election contests have just been decided against the Socialists of Milwaukee. The elections committee of the house of representatives at Washington has declared the republican candidate seated and thrown out of court the contest of the Socialist, Winfield R. Gaylord. The Wisconsin supreme court decided against Martin Plehn, Socialist, and seated the non-partisan declared elected county clerk. The Socialist candidates, in these close contests, had the evidence showing fraud and corruption, but the anti-Socialists are in control of the courts and congress.

Gaylord gave his opponent a close race for congress. If the five precincts in which fraud was charged had been excluded, the seat would have been Gaylord's by a majority of 281 votes.

Plehn was defeated by Widule by county clerk of Milwaukee county by 20 votes in the fall election of 1914, and contested the election. The recount proceeded as far as the 15th ward, when it was halted by the supreme court. The court has now refused to have the count continued.

The Socialists have one recourse. They can go ahead, build up their organization, plan for a greater Socialist propaganda than ever, so that, when the next election day comes around the votes for the Socialist candidate will pile up so high that all of the opposition candidates will be completely snowed under. And that is exactly what is happening in Milwaukee.

Arthur E. Reimer, Boston, Mass., has been nominated for president by the Socialist Labor Party, with Caleb Harrison, of Chicago, for vice president.

THE STRIKE! THE PARADE!



Battle For Labor In New York Legislature

A. I. Shipacoff, Socialist member of the New York legislature, put up such a strenuous fight for labor at the session just closed, that the hirelines of capitalism spent most of their time watching him when laws against the working class were framed and the job started of "putting them over".

Assemblyman Shipacoff was on the job from the opening of the Legislature until the close, always fighting for the working class against the Republican and Democratic machines.

Gifted with the analytical mind of a student, this lone Socialist was able to knock holes in many anti-labor bills. Also gifted with a sense of humor and a pleasing way of making friends, he soon was recognized as a man to be feared by the retainers of the manufacturing and exploiting interests. The politicians of the old parties thought they would have a butt for their jokes when they learned a Socialist was to be with them. Instead, they were forced to admit that this fighter was taking the aggressive.

"My term in the Legislature has been an invaluable experience," said Shipacoff. "I now know better than ever what the working class must contend with. There must be a working class majority in the Legislature or there will always be class legislation against the workers. The average legislator does not consider the merits of a bill. He votes for a bill hoping that in return the others will vote for his bills. It's a case of 'You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours'."

"There are three kinds of men in the Assembly. There are the stuffed dummies. As I told an audience in a New York Assembly district, their Assemblyman probably does not beat his wife or get drunk and sleep in the gutter, but they might as well have stuffed a coat and a pair of pants and sent the dummy to Albany and saved the restaurant bill. He is no good. He does not even know enough to vote, and follows the majority leader like a sheep."

"Then there are the vicious fellows, the representatives of the big capitalist interests of the State. There is one man who needs only a monocle to complete the picture of a Fifth avenue swell. He came to me one day and said, with his Dundreary affectation: 'Don't you know you introduce class legislation'?

"It is you who introduces class legislation," I replied. "Your bills are for the associations of manufacturers."

They Are "Nice Fellows."

"The majority of the Assemblymen are nice fellows, well meaning chaps, but unable to think for themselves. They vote the way the majority leader tells them to vote and never worry what it is all about. We were friendly always and often the Tammany men would come to me when I was tallying their votes on bills and ask, 'Have you got me down straight, Ship?'

"They have a beautiful library in connection with the Legislature, but so far as I have been able to find out I was the only one who took advantage of it.

"The legislators do as little work as they can. On Monday night there is a quorum. On Tuesday there are fewer. On Wednesday there usually was a quorum, and then the rush for home began. On Thursday there never was a quorum. On Friday the chaplain prayed to vacant seats. Even in the last weeks, when the delinquents were threatened with arrest, they hurried for home when the middle of the week approached."

WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE.

Plans are now being made for the calling of an international Socialist peace conference to be held at The Hague, June 26. The gathering will not be a general conference, as indicated in recent cable dispatches, only representatives of neutral countries will attend.

Morris Hillquit, international secretary of the American Socialist Party, has announced that he may not be able to make the trip, owing to his work in the strike of garment workers in New York City. The Socialist Party national executive committee is choosing an alternative in case Hillquit is not able to attend.

Three prominent Swedish Socialist editors, Hoeglund, Ojelund, and Eeden, have been sentenced respectively to three years, 18 months and one year's imprisonment, according to dispatches from Copenhagen. The charge was that they had advised soldiers to strike if Sweden became involved in the war.

Drastic resolutions against war and condemning the military defense of neutrality were adopted by a conference of young Socialists held recently at Stockholm, Sweden. The conference recommended mass actions, culminating in a mass strike, to offset jingo agitation and plans. Should a mass strike be insufficient, more energetic measures are recommended in support of the slogan with which the resolution concludes: "Peace at any price."

The conference asked the party executive to call extraordinary conventions and to organize steps against a war. It was following this meeting that the Stockholm authorities initiated a prosecution against the three comrades who have now been sent to prison.

While Strikes Rage, Rep. London Battles For Labor In Congress

By LUCIEN SAINT.

WASHINGTON.—Strongly pleading in the House of Representatives for a national system of social insurance, Socialist Congressman Meyer London characterized human society as "a mere aggregation of bipeds, each seeking to devour the other." "The workers," said London, "should not be asked to assume all the burdens, all the risks, all the hazards of modern industry, with its accidents, occupational diseases, life-sapping intensity, with its sudden rushes and its long slacks, with its constant fears and anxieties. And in the end the worker will pay for it all."

"I know," he continued, "that the struggle for bread will continue to be bitter, and that the emancipation of the masses can become a reality only with the abolition of the competitive system of society in which the property less are at the mercy of the class which controls the land and the means of production."

ARGUES FOR COMMISSION.

London argued for his commission to investigate social insurance and formulate plans for the organization of a thoroughgoing nation-wide system. "We have learned," he said, "that society owes an obligation to compensate the worker against loss due to industrial accident. We are slowly coming to understand that occupational disease must be brought within the purview of compensation laws. Health insurance, which forms such a prolific source of profit to insurance companies and of waste to the insured should be organized on a national scale, and as a national function."

"There is no reason why profit should be made out of misfortune. The poorest strata of society now pay to the various industrial insurance funds \$1 in order to get back 40 cents. Insurance against loss by unemployment, sickness, invalidity, and old age must be undertaken by society and not left to private corporations."

Rep. London's speech in full was as follows:

LONDON'S SPEECH IN FULL.

MR. LONDON. Mr. Chairman, on the 19th day of February of this year I introduced a resolution in which I asked for the appointment of a commission to prepare and recommend a plan for the establishment of a national insurance fund and for the mitigation of the evil of unemployment.

We had a most interesting hearing on the resolution before the Committee on Labor of the House. Men of all political faiths appeared in support of the resolution and urged the need of a comprehensive study of the subject.

Up to 1912 there was only one political party which grasped the importance of dealing with the problem of unemployment, with health insurance, and old age pensions from a national standpoint and as national

PHRASES NEW TO AMERICA.

THE PHRASES "social legislation," "social conscience," "social insurance," are rather new to America. There is no country in the world in which the spirit of individualism is so strong as in the United States. Individualism is the narrow application of the doctrine of self-help.

"Help yourself, and never mind what of expense," is the slogan of this philosophy.

This kind of individualism assumes that every man can improve his conditions and take care of himself and his family and can rise out of poverty and destitution by personal effort.

Any effort on the part of the individual to invoke the aid of the community, and particularly of the law, is condemned as repugnant to the American idea.

Before our very eyes men have risen from poverty to opulence, from positions of insignificance to positions of prominence. We have financiers who started at shipping clerks. We have lawyers, judges, statesmen, who started as office boys. And with these men as practical examples of what America, a practical example, of what social legislation, social insurance, social problems, are to many utterly unintelligible expressions.

This Republic had its birth in a rebellion against an oppressive Government. Jefferson's theory that that government is best which governs least expresses perhaps better than all the books on liberty the theory of American individualism. When this doctrine was proclaimed there were some men in America who were richer than others, but there were no extremely rich nor extremely poor.

At least, everyone had a chance. The resources of the country were untouched. There were new lands to be occupied; opportunities were unlimited; a strong and energetic man was bound to succeed. It was a fair contest and a fair race, in which the man with ability survived.

CONDITIONS CHANGE.

NO ONE will seriously argue that we have the same state of affairs today. Some industries have reached a stage of monopoly. Not many, however, how energetic, how self-reliant, powerful aggregation of capital. He is no longer competing with an individual who is a little richer than he is. He is called upon to compete with an aggregation of power in the form of organized capital, a tremendous, overwhelming force beyond the power of any individual to successfully contend with, and surely beyond the power of the individual to overcome.

The doctrine of self-help must be revised in the light of this new phenomenon. Instead of the good, sound philosophy which spurred on every man to exert himself to the utmost for himself and his family, so that he might some day, thru thrift and intelligence, reach a state of independence and be his own boss, there has come another kind of self-help.

Many an able man finds that he can help himself only by placing himself in the service of organized capital. It has come to be the highest ambition, and this ambition is being fostered, to become a corporation manager, the editor of a paper backed by a powerful corporation, a corporation lawyer—in short, some kind of a corporation tool. And there is growing up a peculiarly servile and contemptible type of man, and the most contemptible of them all is perhaps the corporation lawyer.

Who is the great lawyer nowadays?

Is it the man who has contributed a new thought to jurisprudence or a higher ethical conception? Is it the man who has thru the channels of legal activity enlarged the liberties of the people? No. Our great lawyers are the men who have received big fees in the service of organized capital. They are the men who guide the destinies of corporations and promote

their interests as against the interests of the people.

Mr. McCracken. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. London. Yes.

Mr. McCracken. Would the gentleman apply that to Mr. Brandeis?

Mr. London. I will.

Mr. Huddleston. Is not that fact the reason why Mr. Brandeis is being opposed for confirmation?

Mr. London. That is the principal reason; and if not on his own merits Brandeis should be confirmed because of those who oppose him. (Applause.)

Root oppose a man, be sure that man represents a noble idea and noble principles. (Applause.)

But enough of this.

Modern industry is organized on such a gigantic scale that in most industries the individual capitalist must combine his capital with that of others in order to make his capital effective. It has become more and more difficult to fight singlehanded the battle of life.

While capitalist and capitalist are forced to join in corporations, worker and worker are irresistibly driven to join in unions, farmer and farmer to granges, and the most intelligent elements of all classes into the Socialist Party.

It is this new kind of self-help which seeks to accomplish the salvation of the great masses thru coordination on the economic and on the political field, that is forcing to the front these new notions translatable into the phrases "social legislation," "social conscience," "social insurance."

NOT JOBS BUT INFORMATION.

A NATIONAL system of unemployment exchanges will not of itself furnish jobs. It will furnish information, eliminate a great deal of waste, and centralize the labor market.

The 80 public employment exchanges scattered in about 20 States

of the workers for compensation.

The Department of Commerce sends out daily consular reports, giving information as to trade, manufacturing, and finance all over the world. A system of unemployment exchanges covering in a complete network the entire country could be made to perform the same function for the laborer. In order that it should be successful it must be organized on a national scale and by the National Government. It must be made sufficiently elastic to enable the widest possible cooperation with the labor unions, and municipal and State labor exchanges. The employment exchanges established by employers' associations are for the most part ordinary strikebreaking agencies.

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London Urges National Plan Of Insurance For Workers

(Continued from Preceding Page)

exclusively for profit, and opportunity might be found for the superannuated to be useful in a service requiring less physical exertion and more suitable to the diminishing vigor of the man guilty of the crime of getting old.

BOSS NOT INTERESTED.

THE QUESTION what will become of the aged is no concern of the employer. All that the employer is concerned about is that his overhead charges will be increased if he maintains in his establishment a man who turns out less than others. Nor is the fact that some railroad companies and other large corporations have introduced old-age funds of much avail.

When the private corporation establishes an old-age fund it practically says to the employee: "As long as you

will be submissive during the days of your vigor and vitality, when you are capable of rendering and earning your rights, as long as you will will be ready for you in your days of youth and strength, we will give you a little something when you reach the age of 50 or 60—after 15, or 20, or 30 years of continuous employment with us." This is not an old-age pension. This is a tuff of hay held out to a mule.

Other civilized countries have attacked this problem with the result that compulsory old-age insurance exists in Germany and France; old-age pensions in Denmark, Great Britain, France, Australia, and New Zealand; and a subsidized system of old-age insurance in Italy, Belgium, Servia, and Spain.

In England, when the old-age pension law was adopted, it was found that the treatment of the old in the past had been so inhuman that fully one-half of the aged were entitled to pensions under the new system. I wonder if the statesmen of the United States will wait until similar conditions confront us here?

SICKNESS insurance, covering every form of disability, whether due to industrial or to nonindustrial causes, is again a problem which is soluble only by the community as a whole. We have learned that society owes an obligation to compensate the worker against loss due to industrial accident.

We are slowly coming to understand that occupational disease must be brought within the purview of compensation laws. Health insurance, which forms such a prolific source of profit to insurance companies and of waste to the insured should be organized on a national scale and as a national function.

Insurance against loss by unemployment, sickness, invalidity, and old age must be undertaken by society. I have given a brief outline of the subject of social insurance, which is part of the constructive program of the Socialist Party. I have not by any means exhausted the subject. I have only indicated the existence of the problem and have shown that it is

not insoluble. Accident insurance has been established throughout Europe and in 31 States of the Union. Compulsory sickness insurance has been introduced in about half of the countries of Europe, and voluntary subsidized sickness insurance in five or six other countries of Europe. Compulsory old-age insurance exists in two European countries. Old-age pensions and voluntary subsidized State systems of old-age insurance exist in 10 European countries, including Great Britain, France, and Germany. Unemployment insurance is rapidly spreading in large European cities and exists by national law in three countries of Europe. A beginning has been made in some countries in introducing widows' and orphans' pensions.

MORE THAN MERE BIPEDS.

IF THE worker could afford to buy all these forms of insurance, to buy unemployment insurance, sickness insurance, old-age pensions, so as to make ample provision for his widow and orphans, one might be justified in contending that it should be left to the individual. But will anybody seriously claim that the great masses of the workers can afford to buy these forms of insurance?

The worker should not be asked to assume all the burdens, all the risks, all the hazards of modern industry, with its accidents, occupational diseases, life-sapping intensity, with its sudden rushes and its long slacks, with its constant fears and anxieties. And in the end the worker will pay for it all. I know that the struggle for bread will continue to be bitter, and that the emancipation of the masses can become a reality only with the abolition of the competitive system of society in which the propertied class is at the mercy of the class which controls the land and the means of production. It is not so much the economic advantage, altho that will not be slight, which will accrue to the masses, as the introduction of a principle of ethics into industry, of a moral law into a sphere of life where the law of force rules to-day.

Human society should be something more than a mere aggregation of bipeds, each seeking to devour the other.

I urge the appointment of a commission to take up the task of organizing a thorough, nation-wide system of social insurance.

The members of the Socialist Left in the Swedish Parliament, who are intensely supported by young elements in the country, have been driving home their anti-war ideas more determinedly than ever in the last few months. They have been severely critical of the Government, the official parties, and the personal rule of the King and Queen, while they express admiration for the work of Liebknecht in Germany, the L. P. in England, and of Socialists in Russia, Italy, and the Balkan States. Their anti-militarism is unlimited.

EXECUTIVE DEPT.

WALTER LANFERSIEK, Secretary

National Executive Committee:
JAMES H. MAURER, 1356 N. 11th St.,
Reading, Pa.; ADOLPH GERMER, Mount Olive, Ill.;
GEORGE H. GOEBEL, 14 Bridge St., New-
ARK, N. J.; EMIL SEIDEL, 1114 Twentieth St., Mil-
waukee, Wis.; ARTHUR LE SUEUR, Fort Scott, Kan.

Address all communications to The So-
cialist Party, 803 West Madison St., Chi-
cago, Ill. Send all mail to departments
and not to individuals. Remit remittances
payable to the Socialist Party.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

Proposed National Referendum.

By BRANCH TUSTIN, Local Orange Co., Cal.
An amendment to the National Constitu-
tion of the Socialist Party, to be known
as Article 7, Section 7.

"Any Socialist may be admitted to the
branch as a social member without the pay-
ment of dues upon vote of the members of
the branch; and all members to have voice
in all local matters."

Ten members in good standing.
Published for seconds, May 13, 1916.

SECONDS TO REFERENDA.

Proposed Second National Referendum.

By EWAUNA KELAMATH FELLS, ORE.
(Proposing that the platform of the Canadian So-
cialist Party be submitted for referendum
vote at the same time as the platform to be
submitted by the Socialist Party of the United
States. First published Feb. 28, 1916.) Seconded
by: No. 2, Louisville, Ky.; Hungarian, San
Francisco, Cal.; Newlove, Cal.; Washington, Sun-
ny Hill, Davenport, Iowa; Washington, D. C.;
by JUDSONSON, ARK. (Proposing that the
Socialist Party endorse the adoption of a
universal suffrage amendment to the Constitu-
tional Convention of the United States. First
published, March 4, 1916.) Seconded by:
Pine Bluff, Ark.; No. 1, La Crosse, Wis.;
Spokane, Wash.

Ten members in good standing.
Published for seconds, May 13, 1916.

EXECUTIVE COM. CORRESPONDENCE.

Chicago, Ill., May 3, 1916.
To the National Executive Committee.

Dear Comrades: On April 21st the Execu-
tive Secretary and the propagandist Secre-
tary met to discuss the critical situation. It
was the unanimous opinion that the party
should take a definite stand in case war
should be declared, and as the Executive
Committee had no means of doing this, the
proclamation was drawn up and offered to the
Executive Committee for adoption. Thereupon
Comrade Maurer moved the adoption of this
proclamation, and it was carried.

The proclamation is as follows:

"The Socialist Party of America reaffirms
its unalterable position against war, and
will not enter into any war, and it sees
no reason now to change that position.
In the present crisis it sees no reason
for plunging any country into the ruin
which war would bring. The world has
seen what has been done during the Russo-Japanese
war, and the present crisis would probably never
have arisen if the world had not been so
dreadfully divided.

If diplomacy were conducted openly and
above board instead of it being guarded by
a cloak of secrecy and guided by the will
of an individual, it would be less frequent and
less serious. The world has seen what
President Wilson conducted diplomatic
negotiations openly, we would know the facts in
the present case which are now denied us.

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As one who was a candidate for
National Secretary, whether elected
or not, I hope that the pronounced
feeling injected into the election will
end with the closing of the ballot and
every member will vote zealously for
the Party, not only to secure a sweeping
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MAKE EVERY SOCIALIST VOTER AN AMERICAN SOCIALIST READER

THE LAST TIME. This week the order blank for the HENRY DUBB EDITION is being published for the last time. This edition is good for distribution as long as there is a Henry Dubb left in the land. A supply of this edition will be kept on hand to fill your order if it arrives soon. So get on the job! Send in your order!

Here's an extract of a letter about the Henry Dubb edition from H. J. Stewart, of Nampa, Idaho:

"This number is a hummer in all respects and I want to send some marked copies to friends".

ROLL OF HONOR

Comrade William F. Greene, of Moline, Ill., subscriber for six months, and gets that the Henry Dubb book is "a Million Dimes." Daniel W. Hoan, entitled "Regulation A Fraud and a Failure."

Comrade G. C. Bushaw, of Detroit, Mich., comrade with a list of nine.

One of Mayor Hoan's books also goes to Arthur Horn, Washington, D. C.

Two doctors, members of the Socialist party, William Ditch, of Julesburg, Colo. All doctors ought to become Socialists after witnessing the results of disease under the capitalist system.

Henry Dubb, Socialist weekly sends in a list of 11 sub's secured from Xentis, Ill., sends in a club of three and sends to send a sub card and go out and round up another Henry Dubb.

Comrade Max Crusius, of Milwaukee, sends in a club of three and his sub's, all of them to get Mayor Hoan's book.

"Our paper is doing a great work everywhere, even in this town, where everyone is afraid to look at it, but iron of ignorance is the message that comes from a comrade at Bloomfield, Kans."

The Great Struggle

By EDMUND R. BRUMBAUGH.

The class struggle is the great struggle. None other can compare with it. Most other struggles are parts of it or are governed by it. Great issues are involved in it; great principles are at stake. Upon the outcome depends the further development or utter decay of civilization.

The class struggle, beginning with civilization, has increased in intensity as civilization has grown and developed. As the years come and go class lines become more clearly marked, the issue more sharply defined. The conflict of Capital and Labor in industry and politics takes on new vigor as both sides realize its importance. More and more the prize for the vision becomes the entire ownership and control of industry.

* * * * *

IN STRUGGLE is the secret of social advancement. Much of it in the past has been accompanied by trial and hardship and suffering untold, but such have not been essential to advancement; the principal work of the trial and hardship and suffering is been but to hinder. Starvation is never the secret of character and achievement. Poverty does not promote efficiency in the highest sense of that word. Contact with vice is not conducive to virtue nor need to proper appreciation of the good things of life. When men rise much above the brutes of the jungle, they will eliminate the cruelty and tragedy of the jungle from their affairs. Field of struggle will remain, struggle that will develop instead of degrade, struggle that will lift up instead of crush down. The human struggle should be on a high plane to be worthy of humanity. It is enough to engage every energy to struggle for more intelligence, more uprightness, more usefulness; in short, for the finer, more enduring attributes.

* * * * *

THE DOCTRINE of the class struggle has been much denounced. Theodore Roosevelt called "class consciousness" "hateful thing." But out of this "hateful thing," notwithstanding, will blossom the loveliest flowers of heart and mind and soul. Out of the class struggle will come the end of classes, out of an imperfect industrial system a more perfect one, out of discord harmony, out of strife peace.

Wake Up The Henry Dubbs!

MAW GET THE STRAP! JUNIOR WOKE ME UP! PAW! THE HENRY DUBB EDITION IS ON ITS WAY! ON THE JOB.

CEE WHIZ! THESE ORDERS KEEP ME SWEATING.

ASLEEP—

WAKING UP—

Henry Dubb Edition Order Blank

THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST,
803 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

I'm with you in your campaign to get one million Henry Dubbs to read the HENRY DUBB EDITION of The American Socialist. I am enclosing \$..... to pay for the following:

PLAN NO. ONE.

..... copies of the HENRY DUBB EDITION to be sent to the address below at the rate of one half cent a copy.

PLAN NO. TWO.

..... copies of the HENRY DUBB EDITION to be sent to the list of names and addresses enclosed at the rate of three-fourths of a cent a copy.

PLAN NO. THREE.

..... copies of the HENRY DUBB EDITION to be distributed by The American Socialist's volunteers where they will do the most good.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY STATE

NOTE.—Fill in the above carefully and mail at once.

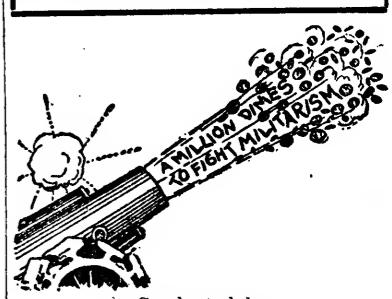
Henry Dubb And His Ballot



By Ryan Walker



The Million Dime Column



Conducted by

MAX SHEROVER.

Total number of dimes received up to and including Saturday, May 6:

20,001

This makes a gain of 1,119 dimes for the past week.

DIME BANK DIVISION ORGANIZED.

Over 200 banks are already in the hands of gunners and new applications for membership in this division of the army come in with every mail. Within ten days all of the 1,000 banks will be out performing their function. There is room for just a small number of applicants and if you want to be among the first thousand workers then send in your name and address at once, and if there's a bank left it will be sent out to you with full instructions.

879,999 Dimes Needed.

We are that many dimes short of the million. And this shortage in munitions must be supplied between now and the start of the campaign. You can't fight without munitions. Don't expect the party to put up a rip roaring, sky-rocket and victorious campaign unless you are willing to do your full share in furnishing the munitions to do it with. If you are one of the 879,999 that did not send his dime, then do it now. Also get that other fellow to do it. And remember you are not restricted to a dime. A quarter, half or dollar and more will be accepted and will enhance our ammunition magazine. Don't be one of the "outs", be one of the "ins".

Additional Recruiting Officers of the 1,000,000 Dime Army:

G. Boling, St. Louis, Mo.
F. Tait, Toledo, O.
Bert Harr, Walkin, Ore.
M. L. Darbour, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Charles G. Johnson, San Jose, Cal.
D. P. Peron, Blue Lake, Cal.
E. W. Bauer, Tulsa, Okla.
Charles Stringer, Dunbar, Cal.
S. T. Moore, San Jose, Cal.
Simon Endahl, Minneapolis, Minn.
Oscar Munson, St. Paul, Minn.
John Francis, Kan.
H. S. H. Bryan, Ohio.
Joseph H. Gerch, Bedford Hills, N. Y.
Sam Waistrum, Brainerd, Minn.
Edgar Stoeckel, St. Paul, Minn.
Alex J. Kowalski, Elkhorn, Mich.
Mrs. Nora Gillespie, Winnetka, N. Y.

L. E. Katterfeld will be available for lectures in June, en route from Everett, Wash., to Omaha, Nebr., and from Kansas City back to Portland, Ore. Locals should write to him at Box 491, Everett, Wash.

The Carpenter And The Rich Man.

A FEW copies of this book left: This was a regular dollar book, but we will send you one or more copies at the price of 50 cents, postage paid.—Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

The Force That Controls The Money Of The Country, Controls The Nation."

The Book of the Hour for Socialists.

THE MONEY QUESTION IN CONSTRUCTIVE ROMANCE.

The great mass of people, business man and farmers now they are victims of a gigantic financial conspiracy, yet are unable to trace its inner workings. This book makes it so clear, so thrillingly interesting, even the girls and the housewives see it.

Dr. Karl F. M. Sandberg, specially detailed by the N.E.C., Soc. party to recommend measures and literature on the money question for the party, says of the Money Kings, after reading it carefully: "I like the book. Courage and determination speaks from its every page. Read it! It will make you feel better braver; will dispel the hopelessness of despair and inspire to action. Will give you a far better understanding of our social problems and how to solve them. They 'way out' IS SHOWN."

Enough romance and jollification to make entertaining and fascinating reading. Pleasure and time well spent to read it."

"The fact that the people are densely ignorant on the money question caused J. A. Wayland, to circulate the Appeal more than a million copies of the 'Seven Financial Conspiracies' pamphlet. The Money Kings is not a pamphlet but a book, a romance, dealing with the money question in a way to enlist the interest and finally the sympathy and understanding of the most casual reader. It is the only existing novel on this very important question."—Josephine Conger-Kaneko.

Beautifully illustrated; 288 pp., price postpaid, \$1.25.—Address,

SOCIALIST PARTY
803 WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.

WHAT CONGRESS OUGHT TO DO

Four page leaflet. We have 100,000 left and will clean them out at 50c per 1000, which will hardly pay more than express or parcel post charges.

*** FIFTY CENTS PER THOUSAND ***

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